

## WORLD COAL BARONS

"The World's" Plan Cuts Off One of Their Little Games.

You Can Save 75-Cents a Ton and Teach Them a Lesson.

They Are Limiting the Output and Boosting the Prices.

Judging from present indications, it will not be long before the people of New York and Brooklyn will be thoroughly aroused to the great opportunity offered to them by "The World's" plan to cut off the coal trade from the hands of the coal barons and dealers who have so long had things all their own way.

They have found that they can get their coal at the rate of \$4.50 a ton by leaving their orders at any of the offices of "The World," either in this city or Brooklyn, whereas if they trade with the dealers they will have to pay \$5.25 a ton, or 75 cents more.

Not only are they getting their coal very much cheaper, but they are getting the best quality of fuel the market can afford. It is delivered at their houses and shovelled into their stoves without any extra charge. The only extra charge that is made is when it is necessary to carry the coal into the house in baskets, and stow it in bins.

For this labor the usual extra rate is charged, but the coal can be dumped upon the sidewalk and shovelled directly into the cellar at all times within the \$4.50.

As has already been explained, "The World" has not the slightest intention of increasing the price of coal. It is not a profit-making enterprise, but a public utility. The only profit sought to be accomplished is the breaking down of the great monopoly that has existed in the coal trade and which is upheld not only by the mining and transportation companies, but by the retail dealers as well. "The World's" means to have the consumer get his coal at something like a fair and reasonable price.

The railroad companies which own most of the coal mines have always been able to pay very large dividends out of their earnings, very much larger than those of other companies. No matter whether the times were good or bad, the people must always have fuel, and the railroad companies have been able to take advantage of their necessity and secure the very highest prices that the market could stand.

It is not a question of the cost of production that governs the price of coal, but simply what the consumers are made to pay. The coal barons and dealers have been able to keep prices up to the very highest point, no matter how bitter they may be, on the part of small consumers, because it is known that the coal barons are not going to throw off the burden of this heavy taxation, and that individuals are completely at the mercy of the coal barons.

What they are afraid of, however, is a combine on the other side, a consolidation and association of the people to fight this imposition, and this is just what "The World" is trying to organize.

Nothing would cause greater consternation in the ranks of the monopolists than to see the people of New York and Brooklyn organized in a standard which has been raised by "The World" and supporting the movement of those who are determined to cut off the coal trade from the hands of the coal barons.

Under this plan the consumers of New York and Brooklyn can take advantage of what is probably the lowest price at least as nearly the cost price as the charges of the mining and railroad companies will permit.

It is estimated that the railroad companies make a profit of 10 cents on all coal deposited by them at the mines, and that is when the railroad company owns the coal that comes to this city.

So long as these companies are in combination, it is impossible to cut off the coal trade from the hands of the coal barons. But this is where the retail dealers come in. They have their coal at the rate of \$4.50 a ton, and they sell it at \$5.25 a ton, making a difference of 75 cents between the buying and selling price.

Now, if the coal barons could not cost a retail dealer more than 90 cents a ton to handle this coal in passing from the mines to the consumer, the coal barons, which, as will readily be seen, leaves a clear profit of nearly \$1.00 per ton to the consumer, it is not too much to expect that the coal barons will be able to cut off the coal trade from the hands of the coal barons.

It is to this executive profit which is secured by combinations that "The World" is seeking to cut down, and thus enable the consumer to get his coal at a price that more nearly represents the cost of production of the coal.

With regard to its resources, "The World" is prepared to supply 1,500 tons of coal a day and to supply the city of New York and Brooklyn at least until May 1. Only three weeks are left to take advantage of this offer, which is being made to the public for the first time.

As indicated in what manner the coal barons are starting the market in order that they may compel consumers to pay the higher prices which have been fixed, it has been decided that the output of anthracite coal will be limited to 2,500,000 tons. This is decided by the vote of the men representing the railroad and mining corporations, which control the entire anthracite coal production of the country.

The actual production for April in previous years has been as follows: 1903, 2,550,000 tons; 1904, 2,550,000 tons; 1905, 2,550,000 tons; 1906, 2,550,000 tons; 1907, 2,550,000 tons; 1908, 2,550,000 tons; 1909, 2,550,000 tons; 1910, 2,550,000 tons; 1911, 2,550,000 tons; 1912, 2,550,000 tons; 1913, 2,550,000 tons; 1914, 2,550,000 tons.

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## ACTOR G. T. GADEN ACCUSED.

Charged with Paying a Hotel Bill with a Bad Check.

He Has Had Hard Luck in the "Laughing Girl" Company.

George T. Gaden, an actor, twenty-six years old, was arrested in a furnished room house at 41 East Twenty-first street at 7 o'clock this morning by Detectives Lawler and McLaughlin. The charge against him is forgery.

He was arraigned before Justice McMahon in Jefferson Market Court and remained to await extradition papers from Pittsburg, whence the complaint comes.

On April 4 Inspector McLaughlin received a telegram followed by a letter from George T. Gaden, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Police, stating that an actor named George T. Gaden, of New York, was wanted there for passing a forged check on the proprietor of the Monaca Hotel. The check was for \$50, and was drawn on the Chemical Bank of New York.

Gaden was accused of forging the names of A. L. Rice, of 30 Broadway, to two checks on the Third National Bank, one for \$50 and the other for \$25.

The actor is at present a member of the "Laughing Girl" company. In 1902 he was arrested in New York for passing a check on the Chemical Bank, and was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of one year.

This stage name is George T. Lamar, and it is said that he is connected with a wealthy and aristocratic San Francisco family.

He was taken to the Central Office from Jefferson Market Court and closely guarded by the police. Gaden confessed his guilt, and said that he was driven to the commission of the crime by stress of circumstances. The present theatrical season having been unsuccessful.

He yielded, he said, scarcely enough profit to meet his expenses. Gaden is a man of fine appearance, and looks like anything but a criminal. The Inspector has wired to the Pittsburgh police to send a man after the prisoner.

**THIEF IN A SEMINARY.**  
After Stealing a Clock Devlin Confessed and Stole Another.

A young thief stole a clock yesterday morning from St. Gabriel's Seminary, at 23 East Thirty-sixth street. A few hours later James Devlin, eighteen years old, of 654 Second avenue, called there and asked to see the Sister Superior. He told her that he had stolen the clock, but had repented and wished to return it. The Sister Superior thought he was in earnest and forgave him. Devlin reported to such an extent that the one he had stolen before.

His servant, Bridget Fitzgerald, saw him when he came to the seminary, and when the clock was missed she told the Sister Superior. In his confession, told the Sister Superior, he said that he had stolen the clock from the seminary, and that he had stolen it from the seminary.

In Yorkville Police Court this morning the prisoner denied that he stole the clock, or anything else, and confessed to the Sister Superior. He was held for examination.

**SAID TO BE COIN SWEATERS.**  
Couple Arrested and Outfit Captured in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—Joseph Foster, alias James L. Wilcox, and Ella Foster, who claims to be his wife, were held here yesterday in \$2,000 each by United States Commissioner Rogers on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

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## STORM DOES GREAT DAMAGE

(Continued from First Page.)

It was a difficult task for the dock hands. They had to walk on the ice, and was only kept from blowing over by the stringer along the sidewalk.

There was water in the cellars of the storekeepers on the west side of South street, and the merchants were alarmed as the tide had still nearly an hour to rise before the ebb began.

**MARKETS ALMOST DESERTED.**  
The Storm Prevents Farmers from Getting to the City.

On account of the storm the various markets were almost deserted this morning. Only seven wagons arrived at the Wallabout Market, whereas on fine days there are seldom less than 20.

The Gansevoort Market suffered accordingly. Very few wagons with Long Island and vegetable arrivals there. The marketmen will therefore suffer from a scarcity of fresh vegetables, whereas the city will be supplied with the same from the stores, which they are under contract to supply daily.

It was said that Long Island has suffered more than can be at the present time realized. Roads are down, and it is in such a condition that it is almost impossible for the farmers to reach the city.

Many farmers, however, are preparing to leave their grounds preparatory to seeding, and the storm makes it necessary for them to do their work as soon as possible.

**FERRY TRAFFIC DELAYED.**  
High Tide Causes Difficulty in Entering the Slips.

The ferry traffic on both North and East Rivers was somewhat delayed on account of the storm. Difficulty in making the slips was the chief cause of complaint, and this was due, for the most part, to the high tide.

This was particularly true with respect to the traffic on the Hudson River. The high tide caused the boats to be unable to make the slips, and the result was a delay of several hours.

While the tide caused this unpleasantness on the one hand, it was beneficial on the other. All the Sound steamers on the Hudson River were able to make their trips without delay, and the result was a saving of time and money.

**WIRES DOWN IN NEW JERSEY.**  
Telegraph and Telephone Service Is in Bad Shape.

The storm has done great damage to telephone wires throughout New Jersey. In some places the wires have been blown down, and in other places they have been broken.

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## HEAVY SNOW IN BUFFALO.

It Furnishes Jobs for Many Men Who Were Unemployed.

BUFFALO, April 11.—Snow has been falling without cessation for nearly twenty-four hours. It is wet and heavy and now about ten inches deep, loading trees and wires as heavy as they will hold.

Telegraph, telephone, electric light and police signal wires above ground are more or less broken, choked and crossed. It is impossible to learn how great is the extent of the storm, but it is estimated that from scattering reports at hand, the fall of snow has been about 20 inches. The storm has caused considerable damage to the city, and it is estimated that hundreds of men at clearing the streets and railroads.

**LOTS OF SNOW IN WARSAW.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
WARSAW, N. Y., April 11.—During the past twenty-four hours Warsaw has seen the heaviest snow storm of the season. The snow is twenty-four to thirty inches deep, and the level this morning, and still falling fast.

Elmira in the Thick of It.  
(By Associated Press.)  
ELMIRA, April 11.—Eighteen inches of snow fell here last night, and it is still snowing hard. Railroad traffic is considerably delayed. Some of the electric surface railroads are blocked and others badly crippled.

**Snowing in Middletown.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 11.—Snow began falling this morning and is now four inches deep, with no sign of cessation.

**INCENDIARY FIRES AT BOOM.**  
Police and Troops Patrol a Belgian Business Centre.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Five fires have recently occurred at Boom, about ten miles from the center of the city of Belgium. The fires are attributed to the brickmakers, who are now on strike there.

As a result, the streets are patrolled by military, and the assemblies of more than ten persons is prohibited.

**CHILD MAY BE BLIND.**  
Midwife Tscheln Held for Trial for Malpractice.

A case of a midwife's alleged neglect, costing the sight of a child's eye, came up for trial this morning at Yorkville Police Court. The midwife, Wilhelmina Tscheln, fifty years old, of 67 West Forty-ninth street, was arraigned on the complaint of Agent A. G. Gery, of the Gery Society, and held for trial.

The child was taken to court by her mother, Mrs. Tscheln, a poor woman living at 90 West Forty-ninth street. Her husband, who works in a Brooklyn chandelier factory, makes but scant wages, and the child is blind.

The child was healthy at its birth, but in a few days the mother noticed that the right eye was entirely gone. She treated the matter lightly, and dropped it until it was too late to do anything. The result was that the child became blind.

Mrs. Tscheln is a native of Poland, and her husband is a native of Poland. They have a family of five children, and the child is the only one who is blind.

The sight of the right eye is very weak, and the doctors have but little hope of saving it. The facts were reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Agent Gery placed the midwife under arrest yesterday afternoon.

She made a defense that she thought she had a right to treat the child as she saw fit. She is a licensed midwife, and she does not give her a right to administer medicine.

**EXPLODER DU CHAILL.**  
Rumor that He Finds the Tenderloin District Somewhat Torrid.

Paul Belloni du Chailly, the African explorer, is becoming initiated into the mysteries of the Tenderloin District, and an experience he had last Monday night is now the subject of gossip in the hotel corridors and uptown resorts.

Mr. du Chailly is a Frenchman, and he has been in the city for some time. He is a well-known explorer, and he has been in the city for some time.

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## BRIG-A-BRAC MAN ACCUSED.

Woman Says He Sold Her Goods and Kept the Money.

M. T. Downing Held in \$5,000 for Examination.

Court Officers Foley and Hunt, of the Jefferson Market Court, arrested Mortimer Downing, a brig-a-brac dealer, at the Continental Hotel last night.

Downing is charged by Mrs. Margaret Roulison, of Rutherford, N. J., with the larceny of her goods, valued at her \$250. She alleges that Downing, who formerly kept a brig-a-brac store in East Fifth street, accepted the goods for sale last August, and that he sold them and failed to make an accounting. Mrs. Roulison claims that he obtained \$5,000 for the goods, and that after the sale he fled to New York and has kept away ever since.

Downing told Justice McMahon this morning when he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court that he had an important witness to summon and he asked for an adjournment of the trial. This was granted and Downing was held in \$5,000 bail.

Downing says that the brig-a-brac is not sold, but that he held it to effect judgments for \$5,000 held against the husband of the complainant. He said that the brig-a-brac was originally bought with his money by a partner, with whom he was in partnership, and that the partner sold the goods to Mrs. Roulison last year without Downing's sanction.

Consequently, Downing was not to hold the goods until the price they bought was to be paid. Downing further claims that he has been conducting business in Washington and that he had been in communication with him.

**POLICE AND TROOPS PATROL A BELGIAN BUSINESS CENTRE.**  
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